The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE WELL known Clipper Built Ship INKERMAN, 1806 Tons, and great part of her crew engaged, will sail for the above portion or about the 10th December next.

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5th November, 1863.

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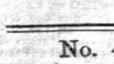
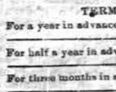


THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIN, to Surat and Gogo, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M.

For Deck Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin Passage and Treasure to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 16th November 1863.

STEAM TO VERAVUL MANGOROLE AND POREBUNDER.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be dispatched for the above Portson WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M. positively.

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BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. List of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

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White and Colored Grenadine Bournouse Mantles.
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, of all sizes.
Babies Embroidered White and Drab Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, to match. Air Tight Japan Tin Boxes, and other Goods too numerous to mention. An early inspection of which is solicited.

Wanted.

WANTED.—By a female of experience, a Situation as ASSISTANT TO A MILLINER. Address stating salary, "A. T.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.—Owing to the removal to the new premises in Hornby Row, and the general extension of the school, six new Assistant Masterships, on liberal salaries, have been created, applications for which, accompanied by testimonials, will be received by the Head Master, up to noon of the 21st instant.

14th Nov., 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Mr. FR. CHEVALIER, is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

PASSMORE, ABDOOLALLY AND Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods or cannot *L. ie*, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. JOHN FARRAR'S engagement with our firm having ceased, he is no longer in any way connected therewith.

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Bombay, 12th Nov. 1863.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BYCULLA CLUB, will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.

J. WRAY,
Byculla Club, 9th Nov. 1863. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description. Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battaus, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Wareo Bunder.

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Bombay, 16th November 1863.

BROKER'S LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of clause XXX of the Articles of Association, an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December next, at 2 o'clock P.M., to receive and consider the Directors Report. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Relatives and Guardians desiring to obtain leave of absence for any Child in the Central Schools, Byculla, during the ensuing CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS should make application to the respective Committees without delay, by letter addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

No application received after the 5th day of December can be considered.

Parties applying are requested to state :—

1.—Their relationship to the Child applied for.
2.—Their name, occupation and place of residence.

J. D. GIBSON, Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.

Bombay, 14th November 1863.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

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References kindly permitted to :—

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Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIX-N, Lloyd's Surveyor.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 5 per Share is made payable on or before 15th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 24th November, proximo, both into the hands of Messrs. BICHIE, STEWART AND Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
GOWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. SIEBL.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

A BALL,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
Under the patronage of
R. B. BARTON, Esq.,
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF WESTERN INDIA OF SCOTTISH MASONRY,

WILL be held in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 24th November.

Subscription..... Rs. 20.

To admit—1 Gentleman and 2 Ladies. Extra guests will be charged for as follows :—Gentlemen, Rs. 10, and Ladies, Rs. 5.

Written applications for Tickets will be received by Mr. W. H. WALKER, of BASSETT and Co., up to WEDNESDAY, the 25th of November, after which no applications will be entertained.

The Committee have framed a Code of Rules, a Copy of which will be issued to each Subscriber.

TOWN HALL.

HERR CHARLES WEHLE, AND HERR FERI KLEIZER,
Beg to announce their
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To take place on SATURDAY EVENING, November 21st, 1863.

Dress Circle Tickets (numbered and Reserved)..... Rs. 10
Reserved Seats ..... „ 5

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The CHRISTY'S' new Songs, by Messrs, Rayner, Herberte, Caster, and Collins.

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The CHRISTY'S "Come where my Love lies Dreaming," and the duett "On to the Field of Glory," by request.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle*.....Rs. 5 | Gallery .....Rs. 2
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* Seats secured at the "Times of India" office.

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Books of the words to be had at the "*Times of India*" Office and at the doors of the Theatre.

Doors open at 7½, commence at 8.

See Programmes.

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Bombay, 9th November 1863.

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NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those who do not reply to this notice wish whatever they are now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send advance payments for 1864.

Parties intending to subscribe for English Papers and Periodicals for next year, should send in their orders, accompanied by a remittance, *before the 27th inst.* No Paper or Periodical will be ordered for a shorter period than half a year. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

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JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattarae Mahableshwar, Jeejeeree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

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In the copious Notes which are inserted in this Edition, the Author deals with questions arising out of controverted matters of fact, and produces authority substantiating disputed statements; but not a word has been withdrawn from the Text, and not a word has been added to it.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs	665 to 675
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,,	675 to 680
New Bhownagar, (ready)	,,	680 to 685
New Oomrawutter	,,	645 to 655
New Compta, (ready.)	,,	660 to 665
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	730 to 735
New Barseo and Nuggur	,,	650 to 655
New Veeravul	,,	645 to 655
New Khandeish	,,	635 to 640
New Pora cheo	,,	655 to 665
New Accota	,,	660 to 665
New Mangalore	,,	655 to 660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,509 to Rs. 1,550		
SEED—Linseed, Khandeish—at Rs. 7 13 to 7 14 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Gunzerat	,, 6 12 to 6 12	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33	
Niger	,, 39 to 40	
	,, 27 to 28	

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Nov. 17	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat 16 Nov.
Nov. 17	Goolnar (s)	Downing	Goa 13 Nov.
	Missanga	Nacada	Mozambique 10 September.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 17	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Cutch & Veraval.
	Pioneer (s)	Woolley	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Major Oldersham, Mrs. Oldersham, and 2 children; Dr. Boats; Major Anderson; four Second Class; and 110 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, to Kurrachee.—Major Walsh, 109th Regiment, 9 children and 14 deck.

COMMENCED LOADING.

Ship *Sir John Mandeville*, for Liverpool began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—1,140 bundles, coir yarn, 94½ cwt., Kessowdass Gocouldass.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—50 bales cotton 175 cwt., 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 110 bales cotton 385 cwt., Govin Girdhur; 100 bales cotton 350 cwt., Gocouldass Hirjee.

Annot Lyle.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Rajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Sowjee Nensy and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Gocouldass Lilladhur.

Gange.—300 bales cotton 4,750 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, 3,500 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.;

Helen Scott.—275½ bales cotton, 962½ cwt., John Glover and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., and 60 Balloo; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Bhaemull Parbutt and Co.

Hahneman.—8 bales cotton, 28 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Edendale.—260 bales cotton, 910 cwt., Macnee and Co.

Minshahe.—70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Khutow Khimjee; 250 bales cotton. 875 cwt., Luckmerow Muliarow.

Clyde—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 50 cwt., Momud and Soomar Khan.

Maharatha.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Orissa.—9½ bales cotton, 33 cwt., Camajee Pochajee and Co.; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Passmore Abdoolally and Co.; 500 bundles Hessed, 250 cwt., Khajee Visram and Co.

Merchant Prince.—193 bales cotton 675½ cwt., Tricumjee Velljee and Co.

Missouric.—60 bales cotton, 180 cwt., Dyall Khimjee 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Sowjee and Co.; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Khatow Khimjee; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Tricumjee Velljee and Co.

India.—170 bales cotton, 595 cwt., Bhuchund Vuradhman.

Inkerman.—160 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Maljee Ruttonsey; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Velljee Narronjee and Co.

Pera.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Narronjee Sowjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khetsey Sowjee; 8 bales cotton, 28 cwt., Gangjee Nurgmit.

James Smith.—450 bags Linseed, 675 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Admiral Lyon.—1,000 bundles country gall, 500 cwt., Narron Odhowjee.

Beaston Castle.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Oriental.—125½ bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Dinshaw Peeroshaw and Co.; 195 bales cotton, 341½ cwt. Narrondass Luckhmeedass.

Elizabeth Ann Bright.—50 bales coir yarns, 112½ cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Sir John Mandeville.—54 bales cotton, 1,582 cwt., Gourdhundass Gopaljee. 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nurrotumdass Gopaljee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Kessowjee Pairaz; 472 bales cotton, 1,652 cwt., Mooljee Gocouldass.

Jane Jack Mitchell.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Premchund Curumchund; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt. Runchore Megjee; 451 bales cotton, 1,578½ cwt. Rustomjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Japanese.—450 bales cotton, 1575 cwt., Hurridas Hemras; 273 bales cotton, 955½ cwt. Curumchund Premchund.

Tythonus.—35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Gourdhundass Virjee.

City of Shanghai.—300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Lady Havelock 164 bales cotton, 567 cwt., Gaddam and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Camperdown.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt. Premchund Curumchund; 175 bundles Hemp, 140 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 1000 bales cotton, 3500 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Charger.—146 bales cotton, 511 cwt., Munchurjee Dadabhoy; 685 bales cotton, 2117½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Sarah Sands.—35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Rowchund Amoochuck; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt. Rameroutna Sett and Co.

Flying Venus.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Tulsidas Nursidas.

For Havre.

Duc de Malakoff.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Dunjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.

Robertson.—60 bales cotton, 21 cwt., S. Tyebjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Pairaz Gocouldass; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Brothers: 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Sowjee,

Ville de Lima.—203 bags coffee, 247 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs., J. S. Tyebjee and Co.; 36 packages coffee, 40 cwt., 1 qr. 24 lbs., Noormahomed Datoobhoy Sons and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Viola.*—50 packages cloves, 59 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs., Abdool Hosen Golam Hosen; 42 packages Bedlium, 68 cwt., Ladhuk Datoo; 549 bundles coplate, 478 cwt., 2 bundles E. teeth 1 cwt. 21 lbs., Ebram Noordin and Co.; 20 packages sharkfins, 69 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs., Lalljee Hemraz; 28 packages sharkfins, 405 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs., Assoobhoy Gaunjee and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

964	Ann Buckle, Lyle.	Sept. 11
1498	Birmingham, Caroline.	
519	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Chiavette (s).	Sept. 4
815	City of Castisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 31
710	Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 16
578	Colonies, Gibson.	Sept. 4
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	June 30
850	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
441	Dorothy, Bruce.	
1153	East, Boyd.	Aug. 28
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	July 22
848	Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.	Aug. 29
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.	Aug. 14
489	Europa, Piera.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	Sept. 26
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 11
1588	H. M. St. Aspern.	Oct. 24
1221	King Arthur, Grigs.	Oct. 9
200	Lopanto, Martin.	Oct. 9
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	Aug. 17
701	Monarchy, Day.	Oct. 12
731	Percy Douglas, Hunson.	
956	Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 4
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.	Sept. 11
824	Queen of the North, Crombie—A.H. Huschke & Co.	July 24
2345	Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co.	Aug. 31
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 24
893	Sebastean Cabot, Morgan.	Oct. 24
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
799	Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
980	Southampton, Lamstrong.	Aug. 27
1091	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
722	Sultans, Sharp.	Sept. 11
1744	Tweed, Stuart.	Sept. 4
1954	Walmer Castle, Grassby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 2
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 10
505	Yarra, Nairn.	Sept. 22

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

899	Stamboul, Tower—Wallace & Co.	July 30

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184	Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co.	July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge.	

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

169	Enfield, Reid.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, Scott.	Oct. 1
1001	Algiers, Buchanan.	Aug. 15
1209	Alsagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co.	Sept. 29
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	Oct. 9
947	Amoyuna, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1249	Aremedel,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 25
1350	Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 29
1047	Clara Eagle, Bassett.	Oct. 6
766	Coromandel, Smith—Souza Pinto and Co.	July 17
590	Ceylon, Latham—E. Bates & Co.	July 20
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1130	Cicero, Alexander.	Oct. 1
1478	Cimber, Copperholdt	July 31
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
972	Concordia, Ross.	Oct. 8
760	Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.	Aug. 7
1393	Duncarian, Finlay.	Oct. 6
1015	Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 7
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	July 18
937	Flower of the Forest, Banaley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1154	Frenchman, Galloway.	Sept. 11
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 29
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell and Co.	Sept. 25
845	Hayesring, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
1196	Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co.	Aug. 9
686	Iduna, Sandberg.	July 28
145	James Sedfon, Jaffaris.	Oct. 8
1707	King of Algeria, Curphy.	Oct. 6
1665	Lillias, Bell.	Sept. 23
428	Malvern, Clarkston.	July 17
955	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Mariata, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Sept. 29
	Mogul—Remington & Co.	
643	Moreno, Whiting.	
697	Morning Star, Tavarner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	July 28
1091	Onago, Masefield.	Sept. 28
1082	Palmarus, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1328	Princes Alexandra, White.	Sept. 24
1117	Protector, Clark.	Aug. 1
1337	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	Aug. 29
727	Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 20
641	Robert Ritson, Brugh—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 25
1060	Roodee.	
1001	Shem Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Sept. 28
1101	Shannon.	Aug. 13
1538	South Carolina, Shapcott.	Sept. 28
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonner.	Aug. 13
697	Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	
982	Trenton, Walker.	Aug. 26
1349	Uscan, Greely.	Aug. 2
1259	Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.	
1011	Vickesbergh, Scott.	Oct. 9
837	Vittoria, Martin.	Sept. 24
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Aug. 10

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

989	Algiers, Buchanan.	Oct. 1
1	Barrosa Macauley, Cloustoun Cunningham.	July 1
132	Caroline, Atheridge.	Oct. 1
598	Clanmerden, Gibson.	Sept. 29
928	Dindem.	
949	Elva, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.	Sept. 24
843	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22
1051	Glenalva, William—W. Nicol and Co.	Sept. 24
1067	May Queen, Penny—Merwanjee, Meillsan.	Sept. 29

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

909	Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	June 25

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1169	Eldorado, Hayes.	
569	Tallulas, Percival.	June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

890	Prince of Wales, Winckfens.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
810	Fort Regent.	Oct. 1

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
1134	Epaminondas, Hensley.	
969	Falkland, Pender.	
946	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1072	Jane Parker, Davis.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co.	July 16

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	

FROM SYDNEY.

1204	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057	Gladstone.	Aug. 1
1724	Eagle, Cuthbert.	
428	Malvern.	July 3
867	Mogul.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.	

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Beaumonde.	
1947	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

639	Agincourt.	July 3
1199	Baden.	
460	Chanley.	
780	Manlius	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471	Aon.	
1127	Earlof Elgin.	July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

782	Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
1180	Firanah (s) R. I. S, N. Co.	
813	City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
698	City of Benares, McMillan—Finlay Clark & Co.	Sept. 26
893	City of Peking—Finlay Clark & Co.	
689	Esparanza (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
1254	Europa, Clark—Fleming & Co.	
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
789	Index, McLeod—Fleming & Co.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co.	July 15
781	Myrtle, Warden.	Sept. 25
	Outram (s)—B. C & R. S. N. & Co.	

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	

FROM GLASGOW.

781	Martaban, Hopburn.	Oct. 2
999	Montrose, Crossley.	Oct. 5

FROM CHINA.

477	Good Success.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

1094	Africa, Bowie.	
690	Aristidei.	
467	Asteroid, Gardener.	
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.	
1402	Clydesdale.	
826	Clymene.	
1655	Day Dream	
	Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto and Co.	
368	Faluca Sadan.	
1010	Lstona.—Comber Sons & Co.	
664	Mary Ann.	
1189	Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.	
1494	Renown (s), Siegger—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1239	Royal Alfred—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 19
2035	Red Jacket, Hasley—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 20
905	Southern Rights, Nortin—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 16
1499	Slieve Donard, Merwanjee Meliasa.	

FROM MOULMEIN.

1020	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 30
785	Minnehaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1049	Ocean Belle, Cohen & Co.	Sept. 14
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	Sept. 30
790	W. M. Peek—Cohen & Co.	

FROM SINGAPORE.

765	Faiza Allum.	

FROM BEISEDORE.

	Kildare W. John.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275	Ann Jenkins, Jones.	
738	Akbar, Pizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.	Aug. 1
	Chimera, Mott.	
356	F. Bazil, Laws.	
467	Fanny, Chase.	
536	Frederick Bazzil, Laws.	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
	Mudge, Stewart.	
672	Scindo, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.	
357	Telegraph, Jones.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

451	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7

FROM SUNDERLAND.

811	Alipore—Fleming & Co.	

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Lucas, Brigadier General C., Inspector General of Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Harris, Captain T. M., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Oldersham, Major C. E., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Sizzt, Lieutenant C., 16th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 17.

Westropp, Major R. M., Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Sercor.
Drew, Assistant Surgeon E., attached 4th King's Own Regiment, on duty, to Nargaum.

GARRISON ORDERS.—NOV. 17TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

1. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble tomorrow at 6½ A.M., at the Commissariat Stores, Millitary Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison, and such other stores as may be submitted by the Commissariat Officer for their inspection:—

President.—Captain Frankland, 103rd Regiment.
Members.—Two Subalterns 103rd Regiment.

2. With reference to Garrison Orders para 6, of yesterday's date, Corporal Bardott, Royal Artillery, arrived at the Presidency will take charge of Driver Burke to Kirkee.

3. The undermentioned men arrived at the Presidency from Kirkee, for change of air are, attached to the Colaba Sanitarium:

Battery 14, B. Royal Artillery,—Gunner Thomas Thomas, Driver John Bawdset.

4. The undermentioned men arrived at the Presidency on escort duty from Poona are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, and will be sent to rejoin by the evening train tomorrow:—

Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment,—Corporal Kennedy, Private A. Cruickshank, Private W. Legr.

5. The Committees of which Lieutenant Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery, and Major Kempt, 103rd Regiment are Presidents are dissolved.

6. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M. at the Mess-room 18th Regiment N. I., to examine Lieutenant Wilson, 21st Regiment N. I., as to his fitness to hold the appointment of Quarter Master of a Native Infantry Regiment:—

President.—Major Kempt, 103rd Regiment.
Members.—Captain Comb, 18th Regiment N. I., and Captain Jacob, 18th Regiment N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 16th Nov. 1863.

Bombardier and Assistant Armourer Robert Gordon of the Unattached List employed in the Ordnance Department having been reduced to the ranks by the sentence of a District Court Martial, is remanded as a Gunner to the 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.

Gunner Gordon will join the A. Battery 18th Brigade at Hydrabad pending orders from the Commanding Officer of the 21st Brigade as to his disposal.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 17th Nov. 1863.

Mr. N. Shimmings 1st Class N. T. Engineer of the Sergeant was directed to join the Floating Batteries from the 1st October 1863.

Mr. N. Shimmings 1st Class N. T. Engineer, having returned from leave was directed to join the Floating Batteries from the 1st instant.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 9th November, the wife of Mr. T. L. Brunton, of a son.

At Madras, on the 10th November, the wife of Mr. J. Burke, Inspector Madras Police, of a son.

At Fort Saint George, on the 6th November, the wife of Garrison Quarter Master Serjeant P. McFarlane, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Seemoogah, on the 6th November, Mr. Henry E. Wrightman, eldest son of Apothecary George Wrightman, aged 23 years and 7 months.

Post Office Notices.

MAILS FOR PENANG, &c.

The Mails for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghae per Steamer *Viola*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

Letters, etc., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR.—NOV.—1863.

First Quarter ...Wednesday 18d. 17h. 56.2m. A.M.
Full Moon ....Wednesday 25d. 1h. 52.5m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
Wed.	18	St. Luke.	h. m. 6 10	h. m. 5 20	h. m. 4 5	h. m. 4 37	
Thur	19	Mars risesat 4h. 45m.	6 11	5 20	5 12	5 50	
Fri.	20	Edmond, K. and M.	6 11	5 20	6 27	7 5	
Sat.	21	Daybreak at 4h 58m	6 12	5 20	7 41	8 17	
Sun.	22	25th Sunday after Trinity.	6 13	5 20	8 47	9 10	
Mon.	23	St. Clement, Bp.	6 13	5 20	9 13	9 40	
Tues.	24	Twilight end at 6.37.	6 14	5 20	10 6	10 29	

Date 16th November, Time—Rs. 7m. 28s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 18th.—Cortez sailed for Mexico, 1518.—Broach taken by storm, 1772.

Thursday 19th.—" The Man with the Iron Mask" died, 1703.—Junction of the Severn and Thames commenced, 1789.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

Friday 20th.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1513.—Presbyterianism began in England, 1572.

Saturday 21st.—Lord Hawke's Victory, 1750.—Berlin Decree issued by Buonaparte, 1806.—Princes Royal born, 1840.

Sunday 22nd.—Jamaica Railway opened, 1845.—Repulse at Rammugur, 1848.

Monday 23rd.—The *Surat* steamer foundered between Bombay and Kurrachee, 120 lives lost, 1851.

Tuesday 24th.—Peace with America, 1814.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 16th Nov. 1863.

From Lucknow, Chatee Shazadee Sultan Rowshnara Begum, care of Hajee Hashim Khet Bharee Kola Bunglow, Lucknow to Nawab Surfarazoo Dowlah, Calicut Malabar to Cathree Ragjee Lulljee, Kurrachee to Ajoo and Nathoo Samjee Wurjee goor Barkote, Calicut Malabar to Soonechund Mitha, Khoorja to Shew Shabai Dwarkapursaud, Khoorj to Captain R. C. Henchy, Byculla Club.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov. 4	KURRACHEE	Nov. 10
AGRA	Nov. 7	LAHORE	Nov. 7
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 20	LONDON	Oct. 19
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Nov. 12
BANGALORE	Nov. 10	MALTA	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Nov. 7	MEERUT	Nov. 10
CAPE	Aug. 3	OUDH	Nov. 11
CEYLON	Oct. 16	PUNJAUB	Oct. 17
COCHIN	Oct. 14	PENANG	Oct. 26
DELHI	Nov. 10	RANGOON	Sept. 16
FRAN

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE LOSS OF THE "NORWEGIAN."

(Mercantile and Shipping Gazette, Oct. 19.)

THE Official Report of the loss of the Montreal Mail Company's Steamer *Norwegian*, does not furnish any material variations from the facts given some time back. This nearly new steamer was registered 2,449 gross tons, and was driven by engines of 400-horse power. Like all iron-built ships, she had water-tight compartments, five in number, but these did not prove of any assistance when once she touched the rocks. She left Liverpool on the 4th of June, with a Crew of 88 hands and 326 passengers. She was well found in every respect, and is said to have been a fine specimen of naval architecture. "Nothing [it is stated] occurred to call for comment until the 16th, when the ship encountered fogs on the banks of Newfoundland, which continued occasionally for three days, during which time every precaution was taken by sounding, slowing, and stopping the engines. Upon Saturday, the 13th, the fog cleared off, and the engines were put on full speed, and at noon a good observation was obtained, which placed the ship in lat. 45 54 N., long. 54 54 W. From this position a course was steered to make the Island of St. Pierre, which was passed about 6 P.M., at a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles." This is the version given in the report, but from twelve to fourteen miles was the estimate of the Second Mate, when the Lights on Gallantry Head were abreast, bearing N.E. St. Pierre is a French island off the Newfoundland coast, about 130 miles from Cape Race, on the course to Cape Ray, in the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. After steaming past St. Pierre, the course set was N.W. ½ N., which was correct. From the time of sighting the light on Gallantry Head, to running on the shore near Atlantic Cove, on the Island of St. Paul, was only twelve and a half hours, which proves that the ship was sailing quickly. At 2 o'clock in the morning, when the ship, by the reckoning since produced, must have been rather to the westward of her course, it was thought that land was discernible on the starboard bow, distant about fourteen miles, which, had it been really so, should have been the coast of Newfoundland. Unfortunately the *Norwegian's* head was paved off one full point, from N. W. by N. to N.W. Between 6 and 7 in the morning, when she struck, it was discovered that she had gone on the rocky shore of St. Paul, about half a mile to the eastward of Atlantic Cove. It is clear, therefore, that the presumed land, thought to be on the starboard bow, was cloud-land, and that this illusion was the cause of altering the ship's course a point to the westward. The Island of St. Paul is but three miles in length, so that a difference of a few points, in a few hours' steaming, would either carry the ship on to the Island or clear it: and as the *Norwegian* was four points out of her course when she struck, her loss is easily accounted for. The weather at the time she struck was foggy, but had been clear up to within two hours of striking. The Nautical Assessors attribute the loss of the ship to driving at full power in thick weather.

This wreck is another example of Masters pushing their vessels in fog, wet weather, when a doubt has been raised as to the actual position of the ship. Land, it was thought, was seen between 1 and 2 o'clock; yet, though considered of sufficient importance to alter the course, no check was given to the speed. In censuring the conduct of the Master, the report observes, that "the course steered from noon on the 13th towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence to have been injudicious, but in opening the Gulf, due allowance does not seem to have been made for the influence of the strong currents known to prevail in this vicinity—a fact which, from his long experience, should have made the Master extremely cautious, and should undoubtedly have prevented him running at full speed, or even at half speed, in the dense fog which was on at the time, to avoid the dangers of the land, but the possibility of collision with another vessel." For this negligence, or want of caution, the Court reluctantly recommended the suspension of Capt. M'Master's certificate for twelve months, a punishment which will press heavily on that Officer, and ought to serve as an admonition to other Commanders of steamships. There is a light on both ends of the Island of St. Paul, and the two are visible in ordinary weather twenty miles, and some miles seawards of the part of the island where the *Norwegian* Bells are next to useless for attracting steamships, for their voice is drowned by the noise of the machinery, and the passage of the ship through the water. A really effective signal should be heard a few miles off; and the steam-whistle is the only sensible transmitter of sound. To work this kind of signal is expensive—any other is delusive The site of the Isle of St. Paul is well adapted for the erection of an apparatus for sounding an alarm, and, lying as it does in nearly midchannel in the Straits is Northumberland, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a more effective signal than a bell should be placed there. The island itself is an excellent beacon in Tolerably clear weather, provided as it is with lights of the first magnitude, and standing out boldly from the sea. It is a mass of granite rocks, deeping to the S. W., at an angle of 45 deg., and mostly covered with dwarf spruce trees.

FELIX MENDELSSOHN.

Spectator Sept. 26.)

A MORE striking and more touching autobiography than the new instalment of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy has not been given to the world for a long time. The collection is not by any means complete; the letters picked evidently from a vast mass of correspondence accessible to the editors, leave wide gaps in time and space, passing over many important events in the life of the writer; nevertheless, the whole gives such a beautiful and affecting of the career of the great composer, and emphatically, the great *man* that all the imperfection and deficiencies of the material disappear before it. Felix Mendelssohn stands before us in his natural, so good and true, and above all, so wonderfully life-like, as no other biographer would have been able to pourtray him. His style is graphic in the extreme; a few words not unfreqently form the outlines of a full luminous sketch, all the figures of which seem ready to descend from their pedestal into the living world. And in the centre of every picture is Mendelssohn himself, struggling for knowledge, for wisdom, for perfection in his art; soaring high in his thoughts, yet simple in manners like a child; loving every living creature, doing good by stealth, and trembling lest time world should know it; now weary and frolicsome as aschoolboy, and then again borne down by deep overwhelming sadness, discontent with the world and yearning after the infinite. None other but Felix Mendelssohn himself could thus have painted the grandson of Moses Mendelssohn.

The letters commence in the spring of 1833S Mendelssohn only twenty-four years old, but already on the pinnacle of fame, or nearly so, through eleven years' activity as a composer, including the production of three operas and a large number of overtures, among them that of the "Midsummer Nights Dream." The years 1833 and 1834 Mendelssohn spent at Dusseldorf, as director of the Singverein, and for some time manager of the theatre. His letters during this period are, as he himself calls them, "lang and lustig," long and merry; full of sketches of Rhenish scenery, Rhenish men and women, and Rhenish wine Although treated invariably as a man of fame, and, what detracted nothing from it the son of a rich banker, the great composer tumbled about like a schoolboy playing the truant—the school being England, which he liked much, yet could not endure for many days together. In a dozen letters to his mother and his sister, Mendelssohn gives the drollest discriptions of the kind of life he led at Dusseldorf. Here is a scene:—"It was beautiful when, after the concert, we sat down to table, and somebody began the introduction to what he clearly meant to be a long oration, but suddenly got entangled in his own rhetoric, and with great presence of mind finished up by proposing my health. Then all the drummers and trumpeters jumped up like madmen, making a most infernal noise. After that, I delivered a masculine speech, worthy of Robert Peel, recommending them to be united and to love each other like Christians, and always to play in tune, if possible. And then all took a solemn oath that this was the happiest day of their life. It was beautiful!" Beautiful it was, also, when the Queen of Bavaria arrived at Dusseldorfin a steamer, to see and hear Mendelssohn, and Mendelssohn, with two friends, was bathing in the Rhine, close to the landing-place—without *Schwimmhosen*. Ghost of Lord Haddo, imagine the scene! "But we had a splendid view of the whole of the proceedings; saw how Count S——introduced the whole of the persons, as well as the generals, to Her Majesty; and saw how the *senatus populusque Dusseldorfiensis* lined the shore, and the musicians behind." Impossible to imagine anything *cooler*.

In the summer of 1835, Mendelssohn accepted the post of director of the celebrated Gewandhaus concerts at Leipzig, where he remained, with some interruptions caused by temporary engagements at Berlin, Frankfort, London, and other places, to the end of his days, that is; for more than twelve years. In the first year of this period fell the death of his father, which seems to have affected Mendelssohn beyond any other event of his life. For many months after there is a wail of unspeakable sorrow in every one of his letters—a grief so keen and so touching as to be almost disgusting. "My whole existence is uprooted," he writes three weeks after to his friend Schubring at Dessau, "I must either succumb under my trial, or begin an entirely new life. . . . . Father died just like my grandfather Moses, at the same age, without illness, quite happy, and with serene countenance." It was a rare father, indeed, this banker of Berlin, the eldest born of the philosopher, Moses Mendelssohn. It was he who made Felix what he was: composer, thinker, artist, and, above all, a good and truly noble human being. There is, unfortunately, but one short letter, or rather fragment of a letter, written by Mendelssohn's father, in the collection; but it gives the very highest idea of the man, and it is a key to the deep and fervent love of his son.

The next great event in Mendelssohn's life was his marriage, which took place in the summer of 1837. About this interesting epoch there is a singular want of information in the correspondence; it looks as if all letters relating thereto have been intentionally suppressed by the editors. In two or three incidental allusions to betrothel and numptials is all that we learn for a year, or more, about the great change of the roving bachelor into a settled paterfamilias; and were in not that in later letters the composer distinctly mentions his great domestic happiness, one might be tempted to the belief that the match had been unfortunate. Some of his earliest months of married life Mendelssohn spent here in England, superintending the first performance of his oratorio, St. Paul, at the Birmingham musical festival. He liked our country very much; but was glad to get away at the end of a few weeks. "You have no idea," he exclaims, in describing this period, "what an Atlas of music I was forced to be. And, besides all these musical monstrosities (*Musikungeheuer*) there came such a flood of acquaintances as fairly to knock me up. One required some fish-blood not to burst." And, falling into his favourite philosophizing tone:—"There is really so very little that remains in the mind after all these gala performances, musical festivals, and the like. People make a great noise, clap their hands, and applaud frantically; but the whole passes without leaving a trace behind. Yet, for all that, our life and our energy are as much taxed, if not more, by these doings, as if empolyed on *better* things . . . . . Never yet in my life did I produce so great an effect with my music as at this Birmingham festival, and never yet did I see the public so entirely occupied with my own person; and in spite of all this, nay, because of it, the feeling of the whole created in me something—how shall I it ?—of a fleeting, perishing sensation (*Flüchtiges Verschwindendes*, which was far more depressing and saddening than pleasing." In similar passages, and they are numerous, it is as if Felix Mendelssohn disappears from view, to give way to the stern figure of Moses Mendelssohn.

Of three more visits to England in the summers of 1842, 1844, and 1846, there are short but interesting sketches in Mendelssohn's letters. "I saw," he writes, under June 21,1842, to his mother, "the pretty and most charming (*thiebsch and allerliebste*) Queen Victoria, who is so girlish shy, yet so friendly and polite, and talked most graciously with me. What is more, knows all my music, the 'Songs without Words' and the Songs with Words,' and the 'Symphones and all the rest. I must tell you I was yesterday evening invited to the Queen, who was almost alone with Prince Albert, and sat close to me on the piano where I played to her. Curious things I played: seven songs without words; a serenade; *Gondellied*, and, to crown all, pieces on 'Rule Britannia' and the 'Wild Hunter;' and finally, '*Gaudeamusigitur*.' The last thing gave trouble; but as it would have been rude to protest, I played on, the melody being given. Tea was taken in a magnificent saloon of Buckingham Palace; a most beautiful place, with two pigs of Paul Potter on the wall, and various other pictures equally charming to see."

The next visit to the British Isles, in June, 1844, when Mendelssohn says, "They invited me to Dublin, to make me a doctor at that University, and were excessively kind altogether," was even more fatiguing to the composer than former journeys, and he celebrated his return to Germany in a song of praise from a trilling near Frankfort. "Oh! didst thou but know, dearest sister, how unspeakably comfortable I feel at present, after my return from the land of the Britons. I am lying the whole day under big oak trees, and, if the pigs court my neighbourhood too much, I move to the apple trees. I eat strawberries for breakfast, strawberries for dinner, and strawberries for supper. I sleep eight hours and a half; sometimes more. . . . The contrast of my present existence with a recent English life is one which I shall never forget. There, during three whole weeks, I had actually not a single hour to myself; here, the long beautiful days are entirely my own, with no other occupation attached than the voluntary exertion of the moment. And this, after all, is the only real effective and beneficent labour in this poor world."

Mendelssohn's last musical pilgrimage to England, in 1846, was disturbed by illness—mental suffering as much as physical. The loss of his mother was a stroke which bowed him to the ground, and for which even the possession of a loving wife and several children formed no compensation. To change the current of his thoughts, he made a lengthened tour through Switzerland, but with little effect. Another affliction, almost as heavy, awaited him on his return. In the spring of 1847 the most beloved and most genial of his sisters, Fanny—a woman of rare gifts of mind and heart, and to whom the composer was attached with unwonted affection—died suddenly, which event completely overwhelmed him with grief. "I cannot measure," he exclaims, the depth of my sorrow; I think every moment it cannot be that she is really dead, it must be a mistake an awful, terrible dream. And further "I have lost all my love for music; the mere thought of it makes me feel weary and miserable. This was written on the 24th of May, 1847, a few weeks after the death of his sister. One more he tried to divert his mind by an excursion to the Alps, but with no better result than before. Weary and worn and sad unto death, Felix Mendelssohn returned to Leipzig in the autumn of 1847. He thought of directing a musical festival at Vienna, and another at Berlin. I feel I am getting gradually stronger," he wrote to his brother on the 25th of October, "and I have written to Vienna, to ask for a week's postponement of the festival. Before even the answer reached him, Felix Mendelssohn was dead. He closed his eyes, liks his father and grandfather, quietly, with a smile overspreading his features.

It is the *man* Mendelssohn, far more than the composer, whose picture shines forth in these letters. But among them there is one note which is singularly characteristic of the great musician, and which, in fact, forms the key to all his works. The letter, dated October 15, 1842, is written in reply to the question of a gentleman at Lubeck, who had asked Mendelssohn the meaning of some of his *songs without words*. "People talk much about music," was Mendelssohn's reply, "but really *say* very little. I fully believe that words are insufficient to express thoughts; and if they were sufficent, I think I should leave off composing music. But there are, again, people who complain that music means too much and too many things at a time; that it is so doubtful what precise thoughts it expresses at a moment; and that words, after all, are far better interpreters of our feelings. With me it is just the reverse. I think that not only whole speeches, but even single words, are meaning, or have too many meanings *vieldeutig* and that speech altogether cannot be compared in expression to a right good music, which fills the soul with far higher things than words. I must say that such music as I love expresses to me not too indistinct thoughts, but too distinctideas. This, it happens to me that I want to explain my thoughts, all my attempts to that effect contain something precise but yet I do not say enough. . . . Resignation melancholy, the praise of God, foxhunting—there are not two people in the world who think the same ideas when they say these words. To the one it is resignation what the other holds to be melancholy; while the third thinks nothing at all by either of these words. I am sure that if nature has made a man a right good foxhunter, foxhunting and the praise of God must be the same thing to him, and the sound of the horns the sweetest hymn of Jehovah. We might dispute the meaning of terms as much as we liked with such a man, and should never come further than to the idea of hunting. Believe me, my friend, *words have many meanings, and it is in music alone that we understand each other.*"

CUST'S WARS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

(Examiner, Oct, 3.)

Annals of the Wars of the Nineteenth Century, compiled from the most Authentic Histories of the Period. By the Hon. Lieut.-General Sir Edward Cust, D. C. L. Vols. III and IV Murray.

These two volumes complete this valuable series,—and confirm that opinion of the work which we have already more han once expressed. The great merits of General Cust's Annals are the accuracy and impartiality with which they are written. The spirit of the partisan is entirely absent from his pages; he renders to all the merit which he believes to be their due, neither forbearing to praise his foe nor shrinking, if the need exist, from visiting censure on his friend.—Unlike M. Thiers, who, in his military histories has only one object in view,—to exalt his nation at the expense of all others,—Sir Edward Cust never loses an opportunity of commending a energetic movement, a gallant action, or a deed of personal daring, though the subject of his commendation be the enemy; while, on the other hand, he freely expresses his opinion where he perceives an error committed by even the greatest of his countrymen. Thus, in his narrative of the siege of Burgos, he describes General Dubreton's defence of the castle as a very brilliant feat of arms, and does not admit the validity of Lord Wellington's plea,—in endeavouring to account for failure,—of insufficiency and inexperience in the troops employed, but lays the fault entirely on the British chief, observing:

He had with him only Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne and three engineer officers. There was not even one instructed miner, and there were no proper mining tools. The men employed in this process were volunteers out of the ranks, who were set to work with no better implements than the common pick and shovel.

The ordinary characteristic of a British soldier was singularly apparent in their leader on this occasion.

He held cheap the skill of the engineer, and, indeed, was not a devoted disciple of any art in war, but rested all his hopes in the efficient employment of time; deeming dash and bravery destructive to the life of troops than the chances and interruptions occasioned by the delays of science. He had, as we have seen, endeavoured to make up for deficient materiel in the engineer and artillery department by ordering escaladers, which very rarely succeed, except upon what may be termed "taking the odds. Vauban himself, without cannon or tools, and without a sufficient number of engineers or workmen trained to siege operations, could not have achieved the capture of Burgos.

Many other instances of this impartial spirit might be cited, to be sought for in vain in the twenty bulky volumes of the "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire," —though when success no longer attends the hero of M. Thiers he is eager enough to assail him.

Where, in a comparatively small compass, so much is related, it is difficult to make a selection, but we shall endeavour to do justice to General Cust's ability as a writer—by quoting from his account of one of the principal battles fought in Spain. Here is the manner in which he introduces the memorable field in Salamanca.

The night was one of more than common darkness, for a storm—the frequent precursor of a battle—broke with violence over the landscape. Torrents of rain had already swollen the river fords, and, as the men emerged dripping out of the water, the deafening thunder rolled in successive peals, and the lighting flashed out brilliantly, playing with remarkable vividness the tops of the soldiers bayonets and the scabbards of the marching cavalry. In the midst of this crash of the elements, the whole of the column, cavalry and infantry, gained an uncomfortable bivouac very late. An unusually vivid flash of lightning killed some men, and so frightened the horse of the cavalry, that they broke loose from their pickets, and, galloping wildly across the country, were mistaken in the obscurity for patrols of the enemy. But this disperion of the frightened and riderless horses added to the awful effect of the tempest, and was altogether a scene ever to be remembered.

Having described the relative position of the two armies, he proceeds as follows:

The atmosphere had cleared, after the thunderstorm, and all unclouded sunshine, and nothing obscured the sight over the wide expanse of undulating landscape. There were no woods to show where either army stood; but the dust from the arid ground designated the movements of troops everywhere, and the French could of course perceive that the British commissariat and baggage were moving to the rear. The Duke of Ragusa in pursuance of his plan of cutting off the Allied Army from Ciudad Rodrigo, resolved to seize a height near Miranda, half a league from his left flank, and thus to occupy the road to Tamames. The division Thomiere, with the light cavalry and fifty guns, were directed about two, in the afternoon to effect this object. As they were in motion a very heavy cannonade from about twenty guns was commenced upon the left of the line, which, however, did little damage, and the division Maucune, in a heavy column of about 10,000 men, assumed so threatening an attitude, that Leith sent word of it to the Commander-in-chief, who forthwith came in person to the spot. Having, however, satisfied himself that no operation of consequence was intended, he ordered the Fifth Division to lie down, so as in some degree to shelter them from the effects of the cannonade, and repaired himself again to see what was passing on his right flank. Arrived at the top of his Hermanito, he observed through his glass the movements of the division Thomiere without the least concern, since it rather favoured his scheme of operations than otherwise; for his aim was evidently the extension of the French left wing to the hill of Miranda, which would be an interval of nearly two leagues unoccupied between their left and their centre; and with admirable precision and quickness he hit the bolt. A few brief orders passed his lips, and turning round to General Alava, he exclaimed, "Mon cher Alava, Marmont est perdu." Pakenham's division was forthwith ordered to stand to their arms, and a strong body of cavalry was brought with expedition from the right wing to the left. The fifth, under General Leith, was commanded to deploy on the right of Cole's division having the Sixth and Seventh, under Clinton and Hope, formed up in a second line. Behind them again the First and Light Divisions and Packe's Portuguese were to rest heavy masses in reserve. Whilst these dispositions were carrying into effect, Wellington sat down on the grass with the Third Division which took lusty exercise with the celebrated body, called by the army "the fighting division," was now commanded, during the continued indispasition of its brave leader, General Picton, by Pakenham, Wellington's brother-in-law. After their simple and soldierlike meal had ended, the Commander-in-Chief gave his orders somewhat in the following words; "Do you see those fellows on the hill, Pakenham? Throw your division into column of battalions—attack them directly—and drive them—to the devil!" He knew his man. The order was obeyed instantly, and without a word, and Wellington, turning to his staff, said, "Did you ever see a man who understood so clearly what he had to do?" it is quite impossible to describe the energetic exultation with which the welcome intelligence was received by every division of the British army. The moment for the immediate attack of the enemy reached them. If a primary impulse could gain a battle, that of Salamanca was won before a soul had stirred in the fight.

The incidents of the fight, in which forty thousand men were beaten in forty minutes, are very graphically told, and its close, which contains a reply to the question whether Wellington was ever wounded, with another curious anecdote respecting the present veteran Lord Combermere,—alive at 94, after the peril of fifty years ago,—is thus narrated:—Marmont, severely wounded, had been compelled to leave the field, and Clausel took the command, but the French order of battle could not be restored, and, other general officers falling, a general retreat was ordered.

The confusion which reigned now was terrible; some of the troops were in double lines, some in columns, some in squares, and a dazzling evening sun struck full in the faces of the French, so that they were obliged to deliver their fire at random. Just at this moment, as the 3rd and 5th divisions were steadily advancing with a storm of fire and resistless steel, Le Marchant's heavy brigade and Anson's light cavalry came up under Cotton's command at full speed, and overthrew and trampled down 1,200 French infantry. The charge was vigorous, but its success cost the life of General Le Marchant. Bewildered and disordered, the foe crept away by farms, quit running through the intervals of squadrons, stooped and asked for quarter. Victory however, appeared yet to waver; an irregular stream of fire opened on the victorious horse and emptied a hundred saddles; but Lord Edward Somerset, at the head of a squadron, broke through the assailants, and with a happy perseverance, captured five guns. In this encounter Beresford, Leith, and Cole were wounded; and, the 6th Division being brought up to take the place of the 4th, the battle as restored in this quarter.

The right of the French army had been gradually reinforced by the arrival of the troops from the left, and still stood firm. Wellington therefore brought up the 1st and Light Divisions, with General William Anson's brigade to turn the right of their new position. The struggle was still no slight one; Cole was already in actiro with the division Bonnet, who made so firm and gallant a resistance that it required him to call up a brigade of the 6th Division to his aid, when the French gave way before him, and retired step by step to the heights, where they mingled with the fugitives of Thomiere's flank division. But suddenly a great change was here visible. The division Ferey arrived and joined them. The division Maucune still held the French Hermanito, and the division Foy was at its base. Packe, believing himself in the midst of victory, had carried his portuguese brigade upon the height; when the enemy leaped suddenly from behind the rock, which was within a few yards of the summit and drove them back. Cole's division then went up the slope when just as it arrived at the top, breathless and disordered, 1,200 French, arrayed on the reverse side, met them and drove them down the hill, occasioning a second wound to Cole in his flight. Clausel, founding a hope on these accidents, attempted to stem the tide of battle; but victory will always in the end remain with the general who has the strongest reserves in hand, and Wellington brought up the 6th Division, which turned the scale by a vigorous and successful charge. Halse's brigade, with the 6th and 11th regiments, won their way desperately; Boyer's dragoons were met and broken by the firmness of the 53rd. The French General Des Graviers was killed, Clausel was wounded slightly, Meune severely, Ferey mortally. The day was declining; the crisis of the battle had arrived; Pakenham still bore onward with conquering fury, continuing to outflank the enemy's left. Maucune was therefore obliged to abandon the French Hermanito and the whole French army moved off with great firmness, and with some degree of order and under cover of the darkness. General Foy commanded the rearguard with his usual ability, and, throwing out a cloud of skirmishers, retired by wings in succession, firing heavily from every rise of ground upon the 1st and Light Divisions, with which Wellington himself pursued them hotly. Though worn fatigued and slightly wounded by a spent ball which had passed through his holster, the conqueror pushed straight for the ford of Huerta which he imagined to have been the only road open to the routed enemy to retire upon; but when he arrived at the river bank he found that by Espana's neglect the bridge of Alba was also at their command; accordingly, he sent Cotton thither with the cavalry, who followed after the fugitives till two in the morning, by which time they had passed the Tormes. As the cavalry column moved onward, with their commanding general at their head, jaded and nodding on their horses' backs, suddenly, in the thick obscurity, a voice was heard to challenge, followed by a double shot, which, singularly enough, struck both General Cotton and his orderly in the wrist of the bridle-hand. But the balls did not come from a foe, they were fired by two Portuguese sentries who mistook them for French.

On a former occasion we expressed the hope that we should not again be compelled to describe the battle of Waterloo. It occupies, of course, a prominent place amongst General Cust's "Annals," but we are resolved to refrain from imitating the Macedonian hero at his banquet. "The same reticence, however, does not apply to the critical opinion formed by Sir Edward on Wellington's strategy:

All the military critics of the Jomini school in every language, and of course those of the defeated nation in their own, have apparently agreed to regard the campaign of Waterloo with more favour to the genius of Napoleon than to the generalship of Wellington; and have sought excuses for the Emperor's defeat in the lack of vigour in his instruments rather than in the mental superiority of his great antagonist. I claim, however, for the victor in this battle of battles, unquestionable superiority over his opponent, both, as a strategist and a tactician, and I will state my reasons with very great submission, but with much urgency and confidence. No one denies for an instant that the Emperor's plan for the campaign—the quiet concentration of the right wing of his army, with a view of forcing a way between the Prussian and British armies, and, at the same time, seizing the great strategic points of Quatre Bras and Sombreffe, was worthy of the best days of General Napoleon Bonaparte; but, let the fault be placed where it may, the fact is incontestable, that he neither succeeded in separating the hostile armies, nor in obtaining possession of the strategic points of Sombreffe and Quatre Bras, until they had altogether ceased to be strategic points. If Blucher was surprised, at least he collected on the battle-field of Ligny an army in a position which Napoleon had not force enough to push him out of; nor could he anticipate or overcome the British concentration a Quatre Bras. Both armies retained their free communication intact on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, and retired to the several positions previously agreed upon for the issue of the joint forces, so as to prevent all access to Brussels by the high roads from Namur, Charleroi, and Mons. I have no intention of claiming for the British army one whit more bravery, courage, or pluck, than belongs to the soldiers of other nations; but I claim that peculiarity of its formation, which the French have termed *solidarite*; that is, the discipline or influence which the officers and non-commissioned officers have always shown to be capable of exercising over the private men with the most successful effects, whether they were Asiatics, Europeans, Indians, Mahometans, Spaniards, Portuguese, &c.; so that in all modern military history, from Gibraltar to Inkermann, there has never been an army commanded by any British general, which has been driven out of a *defensive* position. Now, it has been made a marked characteristic of Wellington, that he was never carried away by a blind idolatry or apprehension of the superiority of Napoleon's capacity to that of other leaders, but had always exercised a calm observation of the arts and skill by which he had, successfully overcome other men. He had, consequently, well studied his adversary's strategy, and especially his last campaign of 1814, where he so successfully separated and foiled the Prussian and Austrain armies, and doubtless he had talked it over with his colleague, and carefully considered the means of thwarting that favorite manœuvere of the French conqueror. He saw clearly, in his sound good sense, that if any strategical combination to assail two armies in succession, should one of them stand firm, the other would inevitably have the power to fall upon the flank and rear of the assailant. He also had entire confidence in the firmness of the British army; and although he has said openly, that "the army and the commander-in-chief got the worst army and the worst staff that had ever taken the field," he had no misgivings that they would stand with true British *solidarite*, notwithstanding the Foret de Soignies in his rear; and the issue justified this confidence. Napoleon strove hopelessly to force Mont St Jean; but Wellington stood firm, and Blucher came down upon his left flank in time to aid us, and we see no force in the battle's issue, therefore, he asks what had become of the old poetical spirit, since in the days of Nævius the whole spirit of Rome seemed to be prosaic.

Since the stories themselves exist and cannot be denied, we are only told that they were never sung, but that they were handed down in the common speech of the people. For ourselves we can see no internal evidence that any of them originated in a "popular impulse," or gave birth to any work of poetic art deserving a permanent existence in literature." We doubt whether there is any example in the history of man of a primitive literature founded upon "pure poetic impulse." We have more than once seen it remarked, as if the fact were something special to the ancient Romans that the Franks in their morning, played a very inferior part to that of the British artillery in the battle of Waterloo. The line of heights about La Belle Alliance was too distant from Mont St Jean to cover with any telling effect of their gun-fire the advance of the columns of attack. The wonderful coolness with which the Guards received the attack of the column of the Imperial Guard, and the very clevér manœuvre upon the second column, would burn. were all so many overcoming above Napoleon's old mastery, which combine to refute the long and tedious reasoning of the French historians, whose claims in behalf of Napoleon are one and all of them founded upon "its," whereas the circumstances named are *faits accomplis* proving without any gainsaying that it is impossible to refuse to Wellington the meed of Victor of Waterloo by right of mastery in the art of war, and that both as a strategie and tactician he was superior in this last scene of the Revolntionary War to his great antagonist.

It would be well, in preparing the next edition for the press, if atteution were paid to the manner in which many proper names—chiefly foerign ones—are spelt. There are great discrepancies, in this respect, in various places.

THE ROMAN POETS OF THE REPUBLIC

(Examiner, Oct. 3).

The Roman Poets of the Republic. By W. Y. Sellar, M. A., Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrews, and formerly Fellow of Orial College, Oxford. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.

THIS volume gives an account of the origin of Latin poetry and of the Roman poets before Virgil and Horace. Its hero is Lucretius. The author says that as he deals only with Roman works of imagination he takes no notice of the Roman Comedy, but whatever they may have owed to the Greeks, there will certainly be few to agree with Professor Sellar that Plautus and Terence were not to be considered Roman poets.

Better acquaintance with the higher strains of Greece, and a reaction from the French classical taste of the last century, has brought down Roman literature, Mr Sellar thinks, from an undue exaltation to undue neglect of England. Rightly observing that it is the tendency of modern criticism to strive to get at the living heart of elder times, and through less of the mere dust and chaff of learning to bring bygone traditions to a natural and living test, it is to this test that he endeavours now to bring the ancient poetry of Rome. It was not self taught, like the Greek; it was less creative, less various and fresh; but, as he truly says, the Roman poets have a charm peculiar to themselves. "They express certain modes of feeling and thought, which are nowhere else so happily exhibited. Certain deep and abiding impressions are stamped upon their words, which have penetrated deeply into the cultivated life of modern times. If the imagination is not stimulated, as by a new, rich, and very varied prospect, yet in the elevated tones of Roman poetry there is felt to be a permanent affinity with the strength and dignity of man's moral nature; and, in the finer and softer tones, a power to move the heart to sympathy with the beauty the enjoyment, and the natural sorrows of a bygone life." The impulse from Greece, we are told, and hear with a mental reservation to which we shall refer presently, first awakened the philosophy and poetry of Rome; her subsequent history were necessary parts of her own mind and life. The poetry thus late and imitative, not born out of the songs of the people and cultivated by men born in distant provinces of Italy who were rather Italian than Roman, while it borrowed metres, diction, forms of composition, from the Greek, yet was in its spirit and feeling native to the soil, and even where it was least original, adds Mr Sellar, is wholly Roman. Although, with the exception of Satire, the Roman poets struck out no new form of poetic composition, yet those forms adopted by them assumed something of a new type, owing to the weight of their materials the massive structure of the Roman language, the gravity and fervour of the Roman temperament, and the practical bent and logical mould of the Roman understanding. A want of social vivacity, says Mr Sellar, made the Roman writers everywhere deficient in dramatic genius, whether in plays, philosophical dialogues, or epic poems. The natural play of characters scarcely, if at all, in the Æneid, "adds the charm of personal associations to the poet's deep and quiet pictures of rural beauty, and to his graceful expression of pensive and tender feeling. The Romans, as a race," Professor Sellar adds," were wanting also in speculative capacity; and thus their poetry does not rise, or rises only in Lucretius, to those imaginative heights from which the great lyrical and dramatic poets of Greece contemplated the wonder and mysterious solemnity of life."

The Italians had in earlier times a native measure called the Saturnian, rapid and irregular, but after Ennius had rejected this, Greek measures were taken which acquired a slow and stately movement, nearly as far removed from the free movement of the Greek as of the Saturnian verse. At the same time the language of Roman poetry, while it assumes something of Roman majesty, loses the spontaneous force with which Greek poetry could move a popular audience. "Catullus is perhaps the only great Roman poet who can express himself at once with perfect grace and with the happiest simplicity. Yet the studied and compact diction of Latin poetry, if wanting in fluency, ease, and directness, lays a strong hold upon the mind, by its power of presenting objects and ideas in their logical connexion and interdependence." There is also a more pervading patriotism, a more practical and energetic moral feeling, and a more marked love of natural scenery and country life in the Roman than in the Greek poets. Again, it is remarked that the Greek poet was self-forgetful, and his work an almost impersonal emanation of genius; but the Roman poet always stamped his individual character upon his work.

Professor Sellar divides Roman poetry into four periods. 1, The age of Nævius, Ennius, Lucilius, &c., from about B. C. 240 to about B. C. 100. 2, The age of Lucretius and Catullus, immediately before the fall of the Republic, from about B. C. 60 to about B. C. 46. These are the two periods which he discusses in the present volume. 3, The Augustan age, and 4 the whole period of the Empire after Augustus. These are the two period which he hopes to discuss in a volume that shall hereafer appear.

Roman literature began, it is usually said, with a Greek slave, Livius Andronicus, who, in the year after the end of the First Punic War, B.C. 240, brought out before a Roman audience a play translated from the Greek. But was there not a previous popular literature, were there not, as Lord Macaulay argued there were, Lays of Ancient Rome. Niebuhr believed that there were seven epics "which in power and brilliance of imagination leave everything produced by the Romans in later times far behind them." Of the irregular Saturnian, which was the old national metre, Mr. Sellar speaks as arising from rhythmical accompaniment to beat of the foot in rustic dances honouring Saturnus, the old land god of Italy, and he quotes an ancient grammarian, who said that in the long epic of Nævius he could find no single line to serve as a type of the structure of that verse. But the grammarian Diomedes, who considered Nævius the inventor of the measure, said that this also was got from the Greeks by adding a syllable to the Iambic trimeter. The utmost licence had to be allowed by the supporters of that theory. Ennius, who would have known the fact, if it was new or Greek, contemned the verse of Nævius as that used by the old prophetic bards "before any one had climbed the cliffs of the muses." The typical Saturnian was said by Macaulay to be perfect in a nursery line which Professor Sellar might have quoted,

The Queen was in her parlour, eating bread and honey.

Its principle was rhythm, with alternate beats corresponding to the national dance measure, in which "alterno terram quatiunt pede," and herein it corresponded so far to the modern principle of versification as to seem barbarous to those who adopted the Greek principles of quantity. In the decline of the Empire the taste of the capital for rules of quantity ceased to predominate over the natural sense of music, and the rhythm of alternate beats again came into favour, as in Hadrian's.

Ego nolo Florus esse.
Ambulare per tabernas.

This rhythmical Latin with rhyme added, when in clever hands, proved capable alike of all forms of expression in the verses of the monks.

The rough, half-dramatic satire of the old Fescennine verses, which were first framed in metrical dialogue, were allied in character to the Phallic odes of the Greeks, and were the licensed pastime of the country festival. The wrestle of words was pleasant to the Roman mind, and the Fescennine verses first displayed its aptitude for satire. But the original sense of the Roman satura, said to be derived from the saturfa lanx, a plate filled with various fruits offered to the gods, was a formally composed dramatic medley, which introduced singing and dancing, and had no connected plot. There were also ancient metrical compositions sung to the flute at banquets in praise of great men. Cato, as quoted by Cicero, says that many generations before his time the guests at banquets were in the habit of singing, in succession, the praises of great men to the music of the flute. Varro says that boys used to be present at banquets for the purpose of singing "ancient poems," in praise of their ancestors. Valerius Maximus says that "the older men used at banquets to celebrate in song the illustrious deeds of their ancestors, in order to stimulate the youth to imitate them." Songs like these Niebuhr was surely justified in regarding as poems analogous to those heroic pieces of which some remain in other literatures, our own Beowulf, for example. The Nænia and funeral hymns were, no doubt, short lyrics. But the celebration of the deeds of ancestors in early poetry would always to the extension of the more popular themes into connected narratives, from which single adventures may be sung at the desire of the host, or at the discretion of the guest. The character of early Roman legend points, as Niebuhr rightly says, to an activity of heroic invention, but strongly calls upon him. It is old national romance, so far as it remains to us, and we see no force in Mr Sellar's remark, that he asks what had become of the old poetical spirit, since in the days of Nævius the whole spirit of Rome seemed to be prosaic.

Since the stories themselves exist and cannot be denied, we are only told that they were never sung, but that they were handed down in the common speech of the people. For ourselves we can see no internal evidence that any of them originated in a "popular impulse," or gave birth to any work of poetic art deserving a permanent existence in literature." We doubt whether there is any example in the history of man of a primitive literature founded upon "pure poetic impulse." We have more than once seen it remarked, as if the fact were something special to the ancient Romans that the Franks in their morning, played a very inferior part to that of the British artillery in the battle of Waterloo. The line of heights about La Belle Alliance was too distant from Mont St Jean to cover with any telling effect of their gun-fire the advance of the columns of attack. The wonderful coolness with which the Guards received the attack of the column of the Imperial Guard, and the very clevér manœuvre upon the second column, would burn. were all so many overcoming above Napoleon's old mastery, which combine to refute the long and tedious reasoning of the French historians, whose claims in behalf of Napoleon are one and all of them founded upon "its," whereas the circumstances named are *faits accomplis* proving without any gainsaying that it is impossible to refuse to Wellington the meed of Victor of Waterloo by right of mastery in the art of war, and that both as a strategie and tactician he was superior in this last scene of the Revolntionary War to his great antagonist.

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"There are many passages in the Æneid in which

more than five miles, are still so imperfectly known in this city as to forbid my touching upon them; but the impression is that, after the first few shots, the gun or guns which threw them lost their full force, and that whereas the dozen or more shells burst in the centre of the sleeping town, between the Mills-house and the Charleston Hotel, the subsequent shells fell harmlessly in the day. For the last few nights the shelling has been entirely intermitted, and the only damage done by the shells which actually fell in the town was a slight injury to two children. There remain other and most interesting problems to be solved in connexion with this remarkable siege; not the least interesting being the effect likely to be produced by two very large Blakeley guns which recently arrived at Wilmington, and of which one has already found its way to Charleston. In conclusion, it is safe to assert that, both by the attack and defence all the resources of military engineering will be exhausted, and the indications, if I am not mistaken, are that the lesson taught by Battery Wagner and the abundance of sand which is everywhere available around Charleston harbour will place at the disposal of the defenders an affluence of resource which will certainly weary the patience and possibly baffle the ingenuity even of a foe so pertinacious and inveterate as the Yankee.

RICHMOND, Sept. 7.

The following appeal to the British public, emanating from the pen of a Charleston merchant of long standing, has excited some attention in the Confederate States :—

"CHARLESTON, Aug. 1.

"In July, 1861, the British and French Consuls here received instructions from their Governments to ask the Confederate Government to adopt the principles of the Treaty of Paris of April 16, 1856, so far as the same referred to the maritime rights of neutrals and to the establishment of blockades.

"This was agreed to by the Confederate Government, and an Act in accordance passed by their Congress, and approved by President Davis on Aug. 13, 1861, it being understood that their assent to the first article of the Treaty of Paris in relation to privateering was not asked.

"The stipulations of the Treaty of Paris are as follows :—

"'Art. 1. Privateering is and remains abolished.

"'Art. 2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

"'Art. 3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

"'Art. 4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a force really sufficient to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.'

"The parties then remained mutually bound to observe and enforce the second, third, and fourth articles of the treaty. The word 'really,' used in the fourth article, must mean that the condition it implies should be interpreted in the strictest sense, both as to letter and spirit—or else the word means nothing at all.

"Appended herewith are lists of the arrivals of steamers with cargoes from foreign ports at Charleston (43) and Wilmington (49) since the commencement of the present year—that is, for seven months. There were also numerous arrivals of small sailing vessels of which we have no memorandum. The arrivals at the other ports in the Confederacy we have not here the means of furnishing.

"Now, how can England and France acknowledge the Blockade of these two ports of Wilmington and Charleston to be effective, with the fourth clause of the treaty in one hand, and in the other the accompanying long list of vessels which have found access to the coast of the enemy.

"The Confederates say that England, in acknowledging this blockade to be effective, dishonours her signature treacherously, inasmuch as she declaims the obligation entailed on her thereby when she induced the Confederate Government to adopt the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, and thus secured to herself the advantages afforded to neutrals under its second and third clauses. Meanwhile she treacherously overlooks the fourth clause, the honest enforcement of which, in future, by neutral nations, the Confederacy to grant the concession conferred by the second and third clauses. And the Confederates further say that the conduct of England in the matter is unjust, inasmuch as by this shirking fulfilment of her written obligation she confers serious advantage upon the Northern Government.

"In the hope of calling attention to this fact this statement is laid before the British public, from which they may clearly understand the responsibility of England, and see how that responsibility is evaded by the present Government.

"Arrivals of steamers with cargoes from foreign ports in Charleston :—1863.—January,—the Herald ; 22d, the Calypso ; 27th, the Douglas ; 28th, the Flora ; 29th, the Thistle ; February 14th the Leopard, the Ruby, and the Annie Childs ; 24th, the Havelock ; March 1, the Ruby and the Margaret and Jessie ; 15th, the Flora ; 16th, the Gertrude ; 17th, the Ruby ; 18th, the Calypso ; 23d, the Antonica ; 24th, the Eagle and the Margaret and Jessie ; April 10, the Ella and Annie ; 12th, the Havelock 26th, the Eagle ; 28th, the Ella and Annie ; May 11, the Britannia ; 13th, the Antonica and the Norseman ; 15th, the Calypso ; 20th, the Margaret and Jessie, the Ellen and Annie, and the Kate ; 22d, the Beauregard ; 23d, the Orion ; 25th, the Britannia ; 26th, the Atlantic ; June 11, the Antonica and the Recon ; 16th, the Margaret and Jessie ; 27th, the Alice ; 28th, the Fanny ; July 8, the Juno ; 10th, the Antonica ; 20th the Margaret and Jessie ; 22d, the Alice ; and 23d, the Fanny. Total, 43.

Arrivals of steamers with cargoes from foreign ports in Wilmington :—1863.—January, the Cornubia and Giraffe ; February, the Cornubia and the Giraffe ; 20th, the Eagle ; 21st, the Douro ; 22d, the Emma ; 25th, the Granite City, March 2, the Cornubia ; 15th, the Britannia ; 19th, the Giraffe ; 23d, the Lizzie ; 24th, the Emma ; April 1, the Cornubia ; 15th, the Flora and the Pet ; 23d, the Margaret and Jessie, the Merrimac, the Charleston, and the R. E. Lee ; May 13, the Banshee, the Pet, and the Cornubia ; 18th, the Victory, the Emma, and the Eugenie ; 22d, the Flora ; 26th, the Sirius ; 26th, the Banshee ; June 10, the R. E. Lee, and the Cornubia ; 12th, the Gladiator ; 14th, the Banshee ; 15th, the Eugenie ; 17th, the Arabian ; 18th, the Venus ; 22d, the Flora ; 28th, the Clyde ; July 7, the Banshee ; 11th, the Ella and Annie, the Elizabeth, the Hebe, and the Emma ; 13th, the Eugenie and the Pet ; 14th, the Cornubia ; 16th, the Cronstadt ; 17th, the Phantom ; 28th, the R. E. Lee. Total, 49.

I am assured in the best informed quarters that the above list of vessels falls short of the truth. The exact particulars of the arrivals in the ports of the Confederacy through the blockade-running meshes of the blockade will, I have reason to believe, be officially submitted this autumn to the English and French Governments, and will constitute a case which by reason of its gravity cannot fail to arrest attention.

Whether this statement will impose upon the Governments of Western Europe the necessity of immediate action, and of what character that action, if taken, will be, must depend upon the views held by England and France in regard to the nature of the blockades which it will be to their interest, when again belligerents, hereafter to maintain. There have been many lessons taught by this portentous war, not the least suggestive of which is the inadequacy of the existing code of international law to furnish guidance to belligerents and neutrals under the altered conditions of modern warfare. In 1856 such was the uncertainty and ambiguity then felt to prevail in reference to the true rules of maritime war that the five great Powers of Europe, together with Sardinia and Turkey, endeavoured by the Treaty of Paris to enforce a "solemn declaration of principles," which has been adverted to above. There are few of your readers to whom it is not now patent that from this solemn declaration of principles England and France have, under the pressure of this war, found themselves constrained to recede. In a published despatch from the Foreign-office to Lord Lyons, bearing date February 11, 1862, the following language is used :—

"Her Majesty's Government, however are of opinion that assuming that the blockade was duly notified, and also that a number of ships is stationed and remains at the entrance of a port sufficient really to prevent access to it, *or to create an evident danger of entering it or leaving it*, and that those ships do not voluntarily permit ingress, and in fact that various ships may have successfully escaped through it will not of itself prevent the blockade being an effectual one by international law."

In reference to this passage President Davis, in his annual Message to Congress bearing date January 12, 1862, remarks :—

"The words italicized are an addition made by the British Government of its own authority to a principle the exact terms of which were settled with deliberation by the common consent of civilized nations and by implied convention with the Confederate Government; and their effect is clearly to reopen, to the prejudice of the Confederacy, one of the very disputed questions on the law of blockade which the Congress of Paris professed to settle. The importance of this change is readily illustrated by taking one of our ports as an example. 'There is evident danger' in entering the port of Wilmington from the presence of a blockading force, and by this test the blockade is effective. 'Access if not really prevented' by the blockading fleet to the same port for steamers are continually arriving and departing, so that tried by this test the blockade is ineffective and invalid. The justice of our complaint on this point is so manifest as to leave little room for doubt that further reflection will induce the British Government to give us such assurances as will efface painful impressions that would result from its language if left unexplained."

Eight months have already passed since this expression of hope on the part of President Davis, to the effect that further reflection would induce the British Government to reconsider its determination, must have met the eye of your readers. So far as is at present known here, the blockade is still held by England and France to be effective. It would occupy too much of your space if I were to enter in full detail upon the statistics of the commerce during this eighth year of the ports of Charleston and Wilmington. Suffice it briefly to say that the commerce of Charleston is four times greater than the aggregate of commerce enjoyed by all the ports of South Carolina before the war, and that it amounts to $1,500,000 per month, or $18,000,000 per annum. But there is one circumstance which admits of concise statement, which has occurred since President Davis delivered his Message on January 12, and which it will not be easy for European Governments to overlook. Early in January last the Ordnance Bureau at Richmond resolved to import, in vessels of their own, sundry Government stores which were requisite for the Confederate army and navy, and directed vessels to be purchased in Europe with this view. These Government vessels commenced their trips in the middle of January, and during the seven months intervening between that date and the middle of August ingress into and egress from Confederate ports was in 44 instances safely effected, or, on other words, 22 round voyages were made by them. No vessel belonging to the Confederate Government has hitherto been captured by the Federals ; it is hardly too much to say that, with rare exceptions, the Government vessels come in and go out without molestation. In answer to the allegation of Lord Russell that most of the vessels which are engaged in running the blockade are insignificant craft, which draw only three or four feet of water, and slip along the coast, statistics will be shortly laid before the Foreign-office giving the bulk and tonnage of these vessels, and especially of those employed by the Confederate Government. The inference is irresistible. The blockade of the Confederate ports is the veriest farce. Whether it is for the interest of England to ignore the fact, abundantly manifested during these last two years, that a blockade such as the Federals have maintained is practically inoperative, and that steam vessels can pass in or out at will, I am unable to discover ; but there can be no question as to the fact that, unless England is able (contrary to all probability) to enforce a very different kind of blockade from that which the Federals have maintained, the cogency of this great weapon of maritime warfare is hereafter at an end. New principles of international law will have to be laid down ; but, in the meantime, the inconvenience which England will shortly experience, if she persists in regarding the Federal blockade as effective, cannot fail to be apparent to the least intelligent. Each month increases the number of Confederate cruisers at sea, and hitherto all the efforts of the Federals to sweep them from the ocean have been failures. Many of your readers are aware to their cost that the Federals, although imbecile against Confederate privateers and men-of-war, are terrible against English commercial vessels, not only when overhauled between Nassau and the Confederate coast, but also between England and Madeira, or between Madeira and Nassau. In presence of this fact, what is to prevent a Confederate cruiser from stopping the Persia or the Great Eastern when bound for New York, and, in conformity with an undoubted rule of international law, seizing any goods which are contraband of war ? The second Article of the Treaty of Paris is to the effect that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war. It will be found, if this war last many months more, that the forbearance which has hitherto been shown by the Confederate cruisers must have a limit. The very idea that such a quality as forbearance can be exercised by the Confederate upon an element which the Federals claim as their own will probably be scouted in the North ; but it will be difficult for England to deny to one belligerent the exercise of rights which everyday claimed and fearlessly wielded by the other.

The second months of the siege of Charleston, as conducted by the monitors and from Morris Island, draws to a close. Fort Sumter is in ruins, but those ruins are stronger than the fort in its integrity. "*Le Roi est mort. Vive le Roi!*" Furious Bombardments of Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, and Battery Wagner, protracted through several whole nights, have done trifling injury to the occupants of these works, while there is abundant evidence that the energy and hopefulness of the assailants are on the decrease. If anything were wanted to stimulate the Confederates in the resistance, it would be found in the announcement that when General Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren have done their work the turn of General Benjamin F. Butler will come. It is unnecessary to state that, if the work of General Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren could ever be successfully accomplished, there would be nothing left for General Butler to do, unless he elects to perch upon the ruins of Charleston and to mow its site with salt. It is not believed that with Presinent Davis's proclamation (denouncing General Hegler as a felon and murderer, and condemning him, if taken, to death) still unrepealed, he would be apt to venture far from the seacoast. But the indications are that General Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren have still plenty of work to do. In my last letter I stated that it was believed that heavy Parrott guns could not be fired repeatedly at a high elevation without rapidly wearing out. Already it is apparent that the siege, as hitherto conducted by the Federals, will exact the ceaseless substitution of new 200-pounder and 300-pounder Parrott guns, and the supply of such guns cannot but be limited. For the last 10 or 12 days no more shells have been thrown into the town ; one explanation of this fact being that a 300-pounder Parrott gun, from which the incendiary shells are thrown, had burst close to the muzzle. Altogether, as I write, the feeling here with regard to the ability of the Confederates to hold Charleston is one of cheerfulness and confidence. The long delay has given the defenders opportunities of developing to the utmost their available resources, and the engineering genius of Generals Beauregard and Gillmer is finding full scope. One of the immense Blakely guns, lately imported from England, is already in the harbour, and every one is holding his breath to catch the echo of its first report. Movements are promised, whenever the equinoctial gales shall have driven the Monitors under shelter, which will possibly exercise a powerful influence upon the siege. It is a curious commentary upon the inhumanity of the act of which the Federals, in attempting to bombard Charleston, have been guilty, to read Mr. Cobden's diatribe launched against the Turks, in a recent debate in the House of Commons. Mr. Cobden is reported to have said :—"It appears that a Turkish Pasha, having command of a fortress in Belgrade, took it into his head, in a moment of panic, to bombard that city. It was an outrage repudiated, of course, by everybody—an outrage that would be condemned even in war ; because we all know that a great warrior, the Duke of Wellington, laid it down as a rule that you would not be justified in bombarding a city even to carry out a strategical movement in the face of your enemy." Intense as has been the indignation throughout the Confederacy on the subject of the wanton shelling of Charleston by the Federals, the act itself has excited no surprise. What would excite surprise would be to learn that an outrage which is "repudiated by everybody" had, when perpetrated by the Federals, elicited from Mr. Cobden the same public reprehension which he has justly lavished upon a not dissimilar enormity perpetrated elsewhere.

The menacing attitude of the four antagonistic armies which occupy East Tennessee—the Switzerland, as it is called, of the confederacy—is still maintained, and nothing more is known than that General Buckner has withdrawn his forces westward, and occupied a position nearer to General Bragg, whereby he has left Knoxville open to the Federals. Whether the Federals have availed themselves of the opening thus offered to them at Knoxville I am not in a position positively to state, but the impression here is that such a movement would not be to their advantage. The difficulties of General Rosecrans, operating as he now is at a distance of 100 miles from his base, and in mountains which greatly resemble the Jura range, must necessarily be excessive. With the eyes of the Confederacy steadfastly fixed, as they are at this moment, upon Eastern Tennessee, it is not believed that there is danger in that quarter. Vague threats of danger to Mobile from a portion of General Grant's army are heard at intervals ; but Mobile can certainly, if justice is done to it take care of itself. Meanwhile along the Mississippi, upon both banks, active employment for General Grant will not be wanting. Rumours of considerable activity on the part of General Price in Arkansas, of the organization of endless guerilla light batteries on both sides of the great river, of revived hopefulness in the State of Mississppi, of an unabated spirit of resistance in every corner of the south-west, might well shake the confidence of a mightier power than is wielded by the Federals, if reason or judgment had any influence upon their counsels. Nor, putting aside the stubborn resistance of Charleston, have the Federals had much lately to encourage them elsewhere. In Western Virgini a warm engagement in the neighbourhood of the White Sulphur Springs, between a force of from 2,000 to 3,000 Confederates under General Same Jones, and a not dissimilar force of Federals under General Averilly, resulted on August 26 and 27 in the unmistakable defeat of the latter. The details of the capture by Captain Wood of two Federal steam-vessels engaged in blockading the mouth of the Rappahannock River must have long ago been reported in England. But after the fall of Charleston, the war, according to General Halleck, is to take a fresh start. The presence during the last 10 or 12 days of General Lee in Richmond, the long conferences between him and the President, and sundry other symptoms, upon which it is unnecessary to dilate, lead to a suspicion that the fresh impulse which is about to be given to the war will be imparted not by the Federals but by the Confederates, and in a quarter where at present the Federals are supposed to be having it all their own way.

The length of this letter forbids my touching upon the question of Southern finance, which has latterly attracted a good deal of uneasy attention, and concerning which I will hereafter lay full particulars before your readers. It is sufficient for the present to state that it is altogether a mistake to measure in a blockaded country the value of the currency by the standard of gold and silver which, as Mr. Memminger has well pointed out become as much articles of commerce, when their outgoing and incoming are impeded, as tin and platina. The true measure of depreciation to which the currency has undergone may be gauged by the price of of real estate, and of such articles as wheat, Indian corn, and bacon. Throughout the Confederacy real estate may, at this moment, anywhere be bought with Confederate currency at the rate of two dollars for that which formerly cost one : in other words, that which cost $50,000 before the war can now be bought for $100,000. The price of wheat-corn and bacon as compared with old prices, is in the ratio of 5 to 9, or, at most, of 3 to 1. Nevertheless, under the influence of artificial panic and interested inflation it required, two or three weeks ago, $16 in Confederate currency to purchase one dollar in gold. A conviction, however, that when Congress meets next December, the further issue of Treasury notes for circulation will be checked, the serious determination to cope with this, the blackest cloud on the Confederate horizon, and the return of greater confidence to the unthinking masses, have again lowered the price of gold in Richmond, which can this day be purchased at the price of $10 in currency for one in metal.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 7 (EVENING.)

P.S.—The intelligence, by no means unexpected, has just been received that General Beauregard deemed it advisable to abandon Morris Island, or, in other words, Batteries Wagner and Gregg, last night upon the close of the 53th day of the siege. It had been my impression that, if the equinoctial gales had favoured such an enterprize and driven the monitors off the coast, an attack would have been made upon the Federal works upon Morris Island by such a force of Confederates would have infallibly commanded success. But, in view of the delay in the equinoctial gales, it has appeared to General Beauregard undesirable to sacrifice many lives to attain an object which is considered, after all, of little moment. The 59 days of siege have made Morris Island into little more than the outer crust of the defences of Charleston, and there remains in Fort Sumter and Fort Ripley, and in the batteries upon Sullivan's and James Islands, and last of all in the battery or sea wall of Charleston itself, a system of defences which all the military engineers in the Confederacy pronounce to be impregnable.

It is true that, from Morris Island, shells will perhaps be thrown into the city of Charleston, but persons who have seen Vicksburg after months and months of shelling will entertain little apprehension in regard to the damage which, from a distance of more than four miles, can be done to Charleston. It seems to me that the disadvantages arising to the Confederates from the loss of Morris Island will be twofold. In the first place, of the two channels which lead into Charleston Harbour, one will be rendered impassable for incoming vessels by the Federal batteries upon Morris Island, and all the attention of the blockading vessels will be concentrated upon the other channel. Secondly, the possession of Morris Island will enable the Federals to make a large camp there, into which they will throw any number of men, and thus threaten to beat down resistance of Charleston by weight of numbers. This danger can only be met by a step which is as easy to the Confederates as is the withdrawal of troops from Washington to the Federals. In other words, the number of defenders must increase *pari passu* with that of the assailants. There is such disgust in this city at the depreciation of the currency, towards which the introduction of goods through Charleston has powerfully contributed, that I doubt whether the capture of that city by the Federals would not, on the whole, be acceptable to a majority. I out not to forget to mention that General Beaureagard brought all his guns off from Batteries Gregg and Wagner. The siege of Charlestou is just commencing.

The only other notable incident of this day has been the opening of the Session of Virginia State Legislature in Richmond. The message of Governor Letcher has attracted much attention, and, it must be added, hearty approbation.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PRESTONPAN'S BEER.—A fresh Consignment has just been received ex "*City of Shanghae*," and is now for sale at our Godowns.

Price Rs. 5½ per Dozen Quarts.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1863. MACNEE & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	" 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	" 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	" 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	" 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	" 30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	" 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	" 25
St. GEORGE,	do.	" 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	" 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	" 20
Do. do. do.	do.	" 18
Do. do. Ste. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	" 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	" 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN QUARTS and PINTS bottled by John J. Stone & Co. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1863.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Moselle,	do.	do.	1 "
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 "
Claret,	do.	do.	2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½ "

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing		3 doz. each.	
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 "
Brandy,	do.	do.	1 "
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 "
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red	Pale Dry	"	" 30
Brown do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
White do.			
Yellow do.		"	" 22
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity Quarts	"	" 30
Do.	Do. Pints	"	" 15
Red Seal	Quarts	"	" 24
Do.	Pints	"	" 13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux		"	" 34
Do.	Leoville	"	" 28
St. Julien		"	" 22
Medoc		"	" 16
Do.	Pints	"	" 9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	Pints	"	" 45
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 24
Do. Do.	Cunliffs Pints	"	" 45
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	"	" 24
Do. Do.	De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	"	" 41
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	"	" 24
Do. Do.	A De Fael's Quarts	"	" 40
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	"	" 24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	By Deinhard and Jordan Moselle	"	" 39
HOCK	Pints	"	" 29
NOYEAU, YERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts	"	" 21
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	"	" 12
CURACOA		"	" 42
MARASCHINO		"	" 40
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	"	" 18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30			
RUM	Fine old Jamaica	"	" 20
GIN—OLD TOM	S. Booth & Co.	"	" 21
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	"	" 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		"	" 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY		"	" 21
ORANGE BITTERS	in Stopped Bottles Quarts	"	" 18
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	"	" 10
CHERRY CORDIAL	Do. Pints	"	" 14
GINGER BRANDY	Do. Pints	"	" 14
Do. Cordial	Do. Quarts	"	" 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country Bottled.
BASS'S BEER BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS QUARTS AND PINTS.
TENNENT'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
AITKINS FALKER'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints,
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

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MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 Pts.	Black Capsule	32
	No. 2 Pts.	Blue	18
	No. 3 Pts.	Yellow	30
	No. 4 Pts.	Green	16
	Medoc Pts.	Red	14
			22
			12
			9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co per 2 dozen Pts.		38
	Brand C. & Co. per 2 dozen Pts.		46
			32
			34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil per 2 dozen Pts.		38
	Sparkling 1st Quality per 2 dozen Pts.		46
	Sparkling Nonpareil per 2 dozen Pts.		32
			38
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality per 2 dozen Pts.		46
			32
	Black Seal		28
Port	Pts.		15
	Red Seal Pts.		24
	Amontillado Black Seal		12
	Pale Amoroso		32
Sherry	Light Golden Green		28
	Pale Brown		26
	Pale Yellow		24
	Pale White		23
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
	(Yellow ")		26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Sauce Malt			20
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown in Glass Bottles		42
	Pts.		21
	White Bottles		42
	Pts.		21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
	Pts.		21
Cherry Brandy			40
	Pts.		15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
Bombay, April 1863. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	1 d. per Rupee.
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Do.	at 3 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
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Do.	at 1 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
Do.	on Demand do.	2s.	0½d. do.
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Bombay, 7th Nov. 1863. Manager.

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3 Do.	Do.	" 2-63	"
On Demand	do.	" 2-58	"

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Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1863.

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On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s.	1d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	3 do.	2s.	0½d. "
"	2 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
"	1 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
On demand		2s.	0¼d.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		2s.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 30th October 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
PRICE JOHNSTON, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.)
"The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rup.
" " " "	4	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
" " " "	3	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
" " " "	2	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
" " " "	1	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
On Scotland		On demand	2s. 0¼d. do.
On Ireland			

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.....1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal		6	per cent per annum.
do.	9 do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6 do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4 do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3 do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's drafts on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest thereon at 3 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless notice shall have been lodged 15 days prio to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all commun